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We show over thirty styles
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Pants at

And \$6. For style, gen-
eral make-up and durabil-
ity they cannot be dupli-
cated.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.
KANKAKEE LINE
(BIG FOUR RAILWAY)
THE CYCLOPAMA.

Thousands will visit the great battle scene of the Cyclorama Company have put on view. One of the prominent features of the great picture is the Georgia railroad. From directly over its road-bed, four miles east of Atlanta is the point of view selected for a survey of the famous field. This road connects Atlanta with Augusta, one hundred and seventy miles to the east. As you emerge from the entrance on to the platform you are facing east, and before you, leading away toward Stone Mountain, fourteen miles away, is the Georgia railroad, up a deep cut of real Georgia clay. In the foreground the rails are torn loose from the roadbed and twisted into all shapes. It looks none too substantial at best; but as Sherman left it in '64, its physical condition would do credit to some of our able railroad wreckers of twenty years later. When we look at this railroad and compare it with such a line as the Kankakee, with its steel tracks, stone ballast, all the modern improvements for safety and comfort of its patrons, we begin to appreciate the difference between the war-clouded days of the states and the present day of peace and comfort of railway travel has increased the fares have decreased, as seen by reading our special inducements offered below:

Chicago, every day, one way, \$3.70; Chicago and return, good fifteen days, to return, only \$5. and on the occasion of the Republican convention June 16, 17 and 18, the rate will be the lowest ever offered—so low that everybody can go. Come and see us. We are ready to publish the rate, it is so low.

Cincinnati and return, June 12 and 13, \$2.50.

Old Point Comfort and return, on June 9, for \$17.95, good for twenty days. This rate is for a visit to the Atlantic coast cities at cheap rates. The most magnificent trip on the continent.

Half rates to Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa points, June 5 and 19.

Salt Lake and return, \$22.40.

For rates to Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

In fact, if you are going anywhere, please call at ticket office Kankakee line.

MEMORIAL-DAY BLUNDERS.

A Parade and Review in Which There Was No Place for Our Greatest Living Soldier.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Those in charge of the Memorial day celebration in this city seem to have been possessed with a genius for blundering. Mayor Hewitt's absence from the grand stand was noticed, and it now transpires that he was not invited. The fact that General Sherman's well-known face was not seen in any place of prominence also excited comment, and now it is learned that he not only was not invited, but when he sent a request for a ticket to the exercises at the Metropolitan Opera-house in the evening he was curtly informed that all the seats were sold. As the press reported the slight to the General, he has published a letter in which he makes a plain statement of the case. In closing he makes a suggestion which will be of interest to all. He says:

"And now I address my comrades of the Grand Army, which made these civic ceremonies possible, as one of themselves—not claiming any privileges by reason of exalted rank and honors far above my desert—if it is not better that we should devote Decoration day to the cemetery, which contains our honored dead, and will express his regret for having written it in a card which will appear to-morrow morning."

The officials of the Grand Army of the Republic declare that General Sherman was invited to review the procession, and they exhibit a letter signed by the General acknowledging the invitation and declining it on account of a previous engagement. This letter, it is said, was sent in March last. General Sherman declares he had no recollection of having received the invitation when he wrote the letter to the morning paper, and will express his regret for having written it in a card which will appear to-morrow morning.

Faction Fight in Tennessee.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 1.—A little trouble took place between the Jones and Green factions in Hancock county, yesterday, which resulted in the death of two of the Green family. Frank, the son of Hampton Green, and Lewis Moore, and A. D. Jones, led the attacking party. The feud began in January over a "bad fence," and on Sunday, Feb. 13, one of the Jones family was shot by David Green. Since then the two families and their respective friends have been under arms and several battles have occurred.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.
WYANDOTTE, Mich., June 1.—At 6:45 this morning the boiler in the plate mill of the Wyandotte Iron and Steel works exploded with frightful force, wrecking the entire building. The killed are: Terry McCoy, about sixty years old, and employee of the mill for twenty-three years. He was night watchman. He leaves a widow and five children. Patrick Finn, twenty-two years of age, unmarried; George Green, thirty-two years old, married. A number were seriously injured.

WHEN INDICATIONS.
SATURDAY—Warmer, fair weather.

Get the Best

Among the articles damaged by lightning in an electrical exhibition is the clothing of a man, which was literally torn from his body during a storm, and yet the man was not killed. He was an agricultural laborer, and was standing under a tree at the time of the occurrence. The lightning flash, after ripping his smock frock from end to end, severed his leather gaiters, tore the trousers into shreds, and finally split up each boot from ankle to toe.

If he had bought his clothes of THE WHEN, the lightning could not have ripped it, but would have passed off in vain, and he wouldn't have been shaken up at all.

For a special point:
One lot of Fancy Balbriggan Wraps and Drawers, cheap at 75 cents, will go for 50 cents, or \$1 the suit, WHILE THE LOT LASTS. Jump at once, if you want some.

THE WHEN
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES

Special Leaders for This Week:
45-inch White Swiss Flouncings,
White Goods, Printed India Linens,
Shawls and Fichus.

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE
37 East Washington Street.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

They Will Boycott Members Who Advertise in Sunday Papers—Church Fairs Denounced.

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—At this morning's session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the United States a resolution was adopted deprecating the publication of Sunday newspapers and instructing the presbyteries to prosecute by proper discipline all members who advertise in the same.

The committee appointed at the last synod to secure legislation against Sunday postal service reported that a bill was pending in Congress for the providing for the post office of the Sabbath in the Postoffice Department.

In the afternoon the committee on missions reported that, in their opinion, the present conditions did not justify an attempt to work among the Indians on an extended scale, but recommended the appointment of a missionary to work among the Indians and report at the next synod, upon the advisability of establishing an industrial school. The report was adopted.

The committee on presbyteries reported a membership of 10,907, and 121 congregations. The committee on systematic benevolence denounced church fairs and entertainments in strong terms. The report said: "The tendency is toward the giving of the tit, and the consequence as though he had been sacrificing to the Lord, when, in fact, he was only serving his own stomach. It is too much like bringing the price of a dog or the hire of a hawker as an offering to God." The committee closed by recommending that the treasurers of the synod refuse all money tendered as the proceeds of immoral methods.

A lengthy and heated discussion followed, and the report was finally returned to the committee for revision.

The committee on national reform recommended the appropriation of \$25,000 for the prosecution of the work of the association. The report was adopted, as was also the following resolution: "That the synod adjourn until to-morrow morning."

Resolved, As our Nation is again entering upon the intense agitation and excitement incident to the election of a President, we would timely and faithfully remind our people that while we are encouraged in our efforts for national reform, the time has not yet come for us, as a church, to secede from our position of peace and neutrality.

With the political bias, since the conditions on which this can be done are not in the least changed."

YOUNG MAN'S EAR SLICED OFF.

A Neat Bit of Surgery Performed in a Chicago Cigar-Shop by an Injured Husband.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A queer little scene was witnessed in the cigar store in the Adams express building this evening. Against one of the show-cases leaned a fashionably-dressed young man, intently engaged in writing a note, and chuckling to himself between his airy whiffs of a cigarette. Presently the door of the store opened and in walked a gentleman in a suit of business-like appearance, who calmly stepped up to the counter, and, taking a penknife from his pocket, sliced off the ear of the young man. The knife and the severed ear were neatly and quickly placed in the second corner's vest pocket, and he, having apparently transacted his business in full, stepped briskly out, and at a moment later was lost in the crowd. The gentleman whose ear was gone seemed somewhat taken aback. He, however, without delay, thrust his writing into his pocket, and without any comment made his exit. At the Hotel Grace, soon afterward, messengers were being sent out in all directions looking for Mr. James Bell, a young business man who Sparks, charging them with the theft of the severed ear. The messengers were instructed to quietly, as possible, induce Mr. Bell, if they could, to return at an hour which he had taken from one of the hotel guests, Mr. John Stoen, a well-known man about town. It was thought if the ear could be expediently recovered, it might be replaced in its old position without detriment eventually to its owner. Mr. Bell, however, had not left where he would be found. The surgical project was abandoned, and the case put in the hands of the police. They intimated to the reporters that Mr. Bell thought Mr. Stevens had led Mrs. Bell astray.

ILLNESS OF JAY GOULD.

He Experiences a Serious Attack and Is Compelled to Abandon His Trip.

KANSAS CITY, June 1.—Jay Gould returned to this city early this morning in his special car Atlanta. The car was side-tracked so that Mr. Gould would not be harassed by visitors. Messengers were dispatched to a neighboring drug store for prescriptions as soon as the train reached this city. It was reported that Mr. Gould was very low, having had a severe attack of illness at Omaha, and he decided that it would be best for him to return at once to New York. The train left this city at 10:35 p. m. for St. Louis.

TORN DOWN OVER THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—John Vest, living on the river road, two miles from this city, has sworn out warrants against John and William Sparks, charging them with tearing down and hauling away his residence while his family occupied it. Some months ago Vest bought the property from the mother of the Sparks boys, and even the selling from her obtained a good deed. The brothers, he says, objected to the conveyance, and claimed that the mother had no right to dispose of the house. On the 25th of May, the Sparks boys, who live across the river, crossed over to the Kentucky side in a ferry-boat, and, without any previous notice to the owner of the property, proceeded to tear down the house and remove it to the ferry-boat. When they appeared for a second load Vest started to town for assistance. When he returned he discovered that the plunderers had torn off over his family's head, and had returned to Jeffersonville.

WHO SHALL LEAD THE PARTY

Everything Indicates that the Republican Candidate Will Be a Western Man.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller Favors General Harrison, with Some Prominent Eastern Men for Second Place on the Ticket.

Leading Forces of the Party Halting Between Allison, Harrison and Alger.

Democrats Manifest a Determination to Select Thurman for Second Place on Their Ticket—Left-Handed Support for Gray.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

He Is Likely To Be a Western Man, and Harrison's Strength Is Steadily Growing.

Special Henry Watterson's Journal.
New York, June 1.—Senator Hiseock came over from Washington to-day to confer with ex-Senator Platt and Mr. Dewey about the New York Republican situation. Mr. Dewey is halting as to whether he shall become an open candidate and demand the seventy-two votes of New York, or whether he shall reiterate his former cry that Mr. Blaine is the man for the emergency. Platt and Hiseock are reported to be anxious to see Alger and Morton made the ticket, now that Mr. Blaine has again withdrawn. Warner Miller has shown a determined disposition to support General Harrison. He says that with Harrison and an Eastern man for Vice-president the party is certain to carry Indiana, and thus has four chances to carry the election by securing either New York, New Jersey, Connecticut or West Virginia. By any other than an Indiana nomination he thinks the chances would be seriously lessened.

Whitlaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, is quoted as inclining to Harrison, although personal friendship for Dewey, and William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, will restrain him from an open announcement of that preference until their wishes are known.

Most of the friends of the various candidates who have been here for two or three weeks have gone home. The leading and dominant forces in the party are halting in the matter of a selection in the West between Senator Allison, of Iowa, General Harrison, and General Alger, of Michigan. Senator Sherman reached the high tide of his candidacy two or three weeks ago. General Greaham's canvass has been literally broken against the solid wall of opposition raised up in New York against any candidate who is suspected, by reason of the forces behind him, to be impregnated with free trade and muckrumpism. Ex-Senator T. C. Platt, who is the leading politician in the New York delegation, and has the largest personal influence in it, said to-day that General Greaham's candidacy for President is the only one that should be vigorously opposed. In conversation with the Tribune he said that he had no doubt that the nomination of Judge Greaham would cost the Republican party every doubtful State in the East.

Joseph Allen, a leading ally of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Blaine's friends in the interest of Greaham, no matter how loyal the leaders of the party in the State may be. The river states, he said, had no doubt that the nomination of Judge Greaham would cost the Republican party every doubtful State in the East.

Col. W. H. Calkins, of Indiana, who has been here for two or three days, says that Judge Greaham is a man of a high character, and that General Harrison heartily, if he should be nominated. This declaration has given General Harrison a considerable boost.

Senator Allison's strength in the East is rather of the negative than positive quality. He is looked upon as being wholly available if it should be impossible to unite upon any one in a nomination, and he is known as a man who would be a valuable asset to the party in the event of a split. The river states, he said, had no doubt that the nomination of Judge Greaham would cost the Republican party every doubtful State in the East.

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DEMOCRATS AT ST. LOUIS.

Preparations for the Convention—Friction Over the Chairmanships.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Among the distinguished arrivals in St. Louis to-day was Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal. "Oh, I think we shall have an easy time of it all around," said Mr. Watterson, in answer to a reporter's question. "It's all plain sailing, and there is no reason why we should not get through with our work rapidly. I think Mr. Cleveland will be renominated the first session the convention holds, and the platform and vice-presidency will be settled in short order. Senator Thurman will probably be selected for the vice-presidency."

"How about the platform? Did you bring it with you?" asked the reporter.

"No," said the Kentucky editor gravely, "we have not begun that yet; but there won't be any difficulty this time. Four years ago we had a pretty hard fight of it in the committee, but now I don't expect even a ripple in the committee. The platform will, of course, endorse the President's tariff message and the Mills bill."

The last touches were put on the convention hall this afternoon and it is now ready.

"I think that it will be the prettiest hall that has ever held a convention," said Sergeant-at-Arms Bright to-day. "It would have been better, of course, if we could have had the speakers' stand in the middle of one side of the hall. That would have enabled everybody in the hall to hear, and at present I fear that it's going to be difficult. The fact is that whenever a good acoustic effect is secured in a large hall, it is a mere accident."

When one stands on the speaker's platform and looks over the hall, the eye sees nothing but red, white and blue bunting, coats-of-arms of States and gilded American eagles. Every pillar is laden with wreaths of evergreen, and the floor to the ceiling, the three colors contrasted at intervals with wreaths of evergreen. Bunting is looped from the galleries in long festoons. The platform proper is a wide expanse, bordered with evergreens. There is a descent of steps from the platform to the speakers' stand, and a little square stand, large enough to hold a table and two or three chairs, projects from the platform. The official reporters are to occupy this.

At the rear of the hall, a huge American eagle flaps his wings between two enormous American flags. Behind the eagle is an eagle in a questioning attitude of George Washington. At the other end of the hall, over the speakers' stand, there hang from the gallery portraits of Cleveland and Jefferson, and between them a painting of the Capitol at Washington. On both sides of the speakers' stand are the seats for the

newspaper reporters, and none of them will be between the orator and his audience. The telegraph companies have their offices for their operators down stairs, and on the convention floor are small offices for the reception of messages, which are shot down below by pneumatic tubes. The Pacific coasters are making a vigorous call for Lieutenant-governor White for temporary chairman, and are winning many recruits for their man.

From present appearances there will be a lively fight for the chairmanships. At the meeting of the committee on the 28th inst. it was agreed that Gen. P. A. Collins, of Boston, should be invited to preside at the preliminary proceedings. Now there seems to be a strong feeling among the members, now here, that General Collins should be the permanent chairman, and that some other Democratic eminence be the temporary chairman. Mr. Prince, of Mass., is in favor of giving the chairmanships the temporary chairmanship. The committee invariably selects the temporary chairman, and it has also been the custom for the national committee to select both the temporary and permanent chairman. It is gently hinted to-night that the committee has practically agreed upon Senator Gorman, of Mass., as the permanent chairman, and General Collins for permanent chairman. The Western and Southern men are not taking kindly to this alleged programme, on the grounds that the Eastern seaboard should receive some recognition.

In addition to the talk in favor of Lieutenant-governor White, of California, there are rumors that Henry Watterson will be urged for permanent chairman, and his friends say that he will be supported by a solid South in the committee on permanent organization. In view of the competitive nature of the hour, there seems to be it is just possible that the arrangements of the committee may be upset.

Thurman and the Vice-Presidency.
ST. LOUIS, June 1.—In regard to Senator Thurman and the vice-presidency, the Post-Dispatch has the following telegram from Columbus to-night:

The Post-Dispatch correspondent called on ex-Senator Thurman this afternoon, and asked him in relation to the vice-presidency.

"You newspaper people," said the Senator, "will never let a fellow alone. There have been four or five newspaper men calling on me every day for a week."

"The country at large is deeply interested in your candidacy for the vice-presidency," suggested the correspondent.

"There must be some mistake about that. For people cannot be interested in a thing that does not exist. I am not a candidate for the vice-presidency or any other office, consequently there can be no real or actual interest in my assumed candidacy."

"But your name is just now being mentioned in the party of the vice-presidency," said the correspondent.

"That may be, but no one has been authorized to use my name in that connection. I am not a candidate for any office, and consequently I am not an aspirant for the vice-presidency. I look upon this whole matter as being intended as a friendly compliment, but I would much rather that my name should be mentioned by not mentioning my name in that way."

"But they doubtless assume that you are desirous of seeing President Cleveland re-elected, and that you are in favor of his re-election."

"There is no ground for either assumption or supposition on that score. I am desirous of seeing Mr. Cleveland re-elected. All that I can do is to stand by him as faithfully as I can, and in my opinion, he will be elected by an increased majority. A man with the courage, the honesty, the patriotism and the statesmanship of Grover Cleveland is a rare and an indispensable asset to the hands of the people as his re-election would imply."

"But in the event of your unanimous nomination for the vice-presidency at St. Louis?"

"That will not happen. For I have already told you that I am not a candidate for that or any other official position."

"I suppose you were nominated—would you decline the nomination?"

"There would be no propriety in declining substantially anything before it is tendered, and I am not so presumptuous as to decline in advance a nomination that will undoubtedly be tendered to another, for the convention will not lack the best of material from which to select a man to fill the ranks, and the question of the vice-presidential nomination in no way affects me."

NEW YORK, June 1.—This afternoon Sheriff Grant and Fire Commissioner Crocker sent the following to Hon. Allen G. Thurman at Columbus, O.

The Tammany Hall organization, of New York, have instructed their delegates to the St. Louis national convention to present your name to the convention for the vice-presidency. We feel assured that your patriotic sense of duty to the Democratic party and the country will not permit any feeling of reluctance to your acceptance of the nomination, and we cordially pledge New York to Cleveland and Thurman.

GRAY'S CANDIDACY.
It Receives Only Left-Handed Support from Democrats at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Governor Gray's friends in Washington from Indiana are considerably discouraged over the outlook to-night. They have received another setback at the hands of the McDonald opposition. On Wednesday and Thursday members of the Indiana Democratic Association here, who are friendly to Governor Gray, called upon nearly all of the two hundred members and solicited them to attend a special meeting, to be held last night. They stated that the object of the meeting was to endorse Governor Gray's candidacy for the vice-presidential nomination, and every member was earnestly requested to be present. When the meeting was called to order, the speaker said he had responded to the call. First, an effort was made to introduce a resolution directly endorsing Governor Gray for the vice-presidency, and this failing, a second, very mild in form, was presented, coinciding with the action of the State convention in its endorsement of Gray.

There was bitter opposition even to this temperate effort of going to the aid of the Indiana Ward, of Lafayette, delivered a strong speech against any endorsement whatever. He could see no use in making an open and avowed candidate for the office of the vice-presidency. He was taken and the resolution was adopted—eight for it and six against it. Four members of the assembly refrained from voting. Had they voted the resolution would have been defeated, as all were opposed to it.

GEN. BEN BUTLER.

He Nominates Gen. Sherman and Makes a Few Remarks About Cleveland.

BOSTON, June 1.—Gen. B. F. Butler, in talking to a Herald reporter to-day, said there could be no question that Blaine's declination must be considered as final. Questioned as to the running powers of possible Republican candidates, he said: "I think I know of a candidate who could be elected beyond all possibility of doubt by the Republican party. Whether he will run I do not know. How he would run if he gives his consent to stand, I do not know. To him there is no objection, because if he is elected he will have an adviser who is as well equipped as any other man in the country, to be President—his brother John. My candidate is Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. He would march to the White House as he marched to the sea."

"Who do you think the Democratic nominee will be?"

"Oh, Mr. Cleveland, clearly. He will be both candidate and president. I can not admire the grasp by which he holds the Democracy in his hand. In 1884 I disbelieved in both his capacity and equipment for the presidency, but I am now satisfied I was right in the last and wrong in the first. Who doubts Mr. Cleveland's fitness to be President? His capacity to rule cannot be doubted. I look upon this election as the most important one since 1864, which settled whether the war should be continued and the country saved."

HORRIBLE CRIME CONFESSED.

RICHMOND, Va., June 1.—Andrew Grandstaff, a young man and a local desperado, who owns forty acres adjoining the Drake place, was captured, six miles from the scene of the late murder of Virginia Vermon. Grandstaff was confessed to the awful crime of the killing of and Fenelon Drake, his wife and two grand-children. He is now in the Vernon county jail.

MURDER BY HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

HOUSTON, Mo., June 1.—George Brown, living on the west side of the place, shot and killed Charles Pierce, his son-in-law, this afternoon. Pierce had seduced Brown's daughter and had been forced to marry her. He threatened to leave her, and she had been driven to the murder of her father-in-law. Brown shot him from behind, the bullet entering the back of his head, causing instant death.

SHERIDAN. RALLIES AGAIN

His Pluck and Fine Constitution Enable Him to Continue the Struggle.

Medical Experts Say He Is in a Very Critical Condition, but There Is Still Hope that a Fatal Termination May Be Averted.

The Patient's Recuperative Powers Are Not Exhausted, and His Mind Is Clear.

The Bill Making Him General of the Army Becomes Law, and the President Immediately Commissions Him to His New Rank.

NEWS FROM THE SICK ROOM.

The Patient Is in a Dangerous Condition, but the Case Is Not Hopeless.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following bulletin was issued at 8:45 A. M.

General Sheridan has held his own through the night. There has been no recurrence of imminent danger, but his general condition still justifies the gravest anxiety.

"WILLIAM PEPPER, R. M. O'REILLY, 'W. MATTHEWS, CHARLES B. BYRNE, 'HENRY C. YARROW."

All the reports given out at the door of Gen. Sheridan's house between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock this morning were to the effect that the General was better and stronger. Therefore considerable surprise was manifested when the 8:30 o'clock bulletin was issued and the physicians said, over their own signatures, "That the patient's condition at that hour still justifies the gravest anxiety."

The scenes at the house this morning were about the same as usual. The windows were opened about the usual time and the servants went through their routine duties of preparing the premises for the day.

Dr. Pepper, of Philadelphia, who was summoned last night by telegraph, reached Washington at 6:45 o'clock this morning. He was met at the station by Colonel Blunt, with a carriage, and driven direct to the house, arriving there about 6 o'clock. The other physicians, with the exception of Dr. Lincoln, were waiting for him, and upon his arrival all immediately proceeded to the sick chamber, where Dr. Pepper made a careful and thorough diagnosis of the case. That the results of his examination were not of an encouraging character is clearly shown by the brevity and evident alarm expressed in the bulletin signed by him. He remained in consultation with the physicians until 8:30 o'clock, and then drove away in company with Dr. O'Reilly. They went to the Pennsylvania railroad station, and Dr. Pepper took the 9 o'clock train for Philadelphia.

It was impossible to obtain an interview with him before his departure, but it is understood that he will not return to the city for several days at least, and not then unless new and other dangerous symptoms are developed in the case. None of the other physicians would give any information about the case this morning in addition to the meager statements contained in the bulletin. The alarming nature of this bulletin is in striking contrast with the statements previously made at the door this morning up to the time of its issue. All persons who made inquiries there between 6 and 8 o'clock were cheerfully informed by the attendant that "the General had a good night, and is much better this morning." Colonel Kellogg, leaving the house about 7 o'clock to go to his own house, said: "The General seems to be brighter and better in every way."

Colonel Sheridan came out of the house about 8 o'clock, and throwing his arm affectionately about the neck of Mary, the General's eldest child, who was playing on the lawn with her two little sisters at the time, took her down the street with him for a short distance. As he passed the newspaper men in waiting, he smiled and told them that the General had had a comfortable night and looked very much improved from his illness, and that he was just as well as he could be under the circumstances. "The General has had a bad time of it," he remarked, as he walked away, "but I think he will come out all right yet."

It was early in the afternoon that the physicians recently called into consultation thoroughly approved the course of treatment previously pursued in the case, and do not advise any change therein. Dr. Pepper stated that he was quite as favorable as at any time since his attack of yesterday.

At 9:30 P. M. the following bulletin was issued:

"The situation remains about the same. Through the day General Sheridan's mind has been lucid. There has been no renewal of yesterday's attack, though there is but an insomniac about administered to him. No dangerous symptoms have been developed. The unavoidable excitement connected with his promotion has had no deleterious effect whatever. He has slept quietly through a great part of the day."

"R. M. O'REILLY, W. MATTHEWS, 'CHARLES B. BYRNE, 'H. C. YARROW."

At 11 o'clock there was nothing to add to the 9 o'clock bulletin, and the physicians were again of the opinion that there was no reason to-day the General has not recovered from the effects of his last attack, and is still much weaker and in a precarious condition than before it occurred.

A prominent physician, in speaking of Gen. Sheridan's case to-night, said that Matthew Arnold, his father, and his brother had all died of the same disease, and that the General was in that Gen. Sheridan's case. Matthew Arnold, he said, had lived for twenty years with this disease by being extremely careful of his diet and health, and it was in this period that he died. His death was finally caused by over exertion, which brought on heart trouble and killed him. The physician said that the General was years with this trouble if he recovered from this attack, but it would be necessary for him always to exercise great care and subject himself constantly to a rigid discipline.

The General's Condition This Morning.

WASHINGTON, June 2—12:30 A. M.—There has been no appreciable change in General Sheridan's condition since the last evening bulletin was issued. He has coughed but little, he has slept most of the time, and when awake has been clear in his mind and cheerful.

"R. M. O'REILLY, W. MATTHEWS, 'CHARLES B. BYRNE, 'H. C. YARROW."

The Release of Thursday.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—So severe was General Sheridan's relapse yesterday afternoon that Father Chapelle was summoned to administer extreme unction. Only by rapid work was the crisis averted. The sick man might have died at any moment. The Post says the situation had become so serious that the army surgeons, who have been in charge of the case, determined to call in civilian aid. It is a matter of opinion if their action in calling in outside assistance was not due to despair. They had reached the end of their rope and their patient was dying. Under the circumstances they, perhaps, were not averse to dividing the responsibility. At this point a little inside history may not be out of place. Several days after General Sheridan's first attack, a physician was called in whose name has never appeared on any bulletin. He found that distended intestines were the cause of the danger and he ordered its suspension and substituted atropine, a powerful narcotic.

He, too, suggested the use of oxygen. The result of his course was seen in the long rally which followed the attack of Sunday morning, and which lasted until Wednesday night. Having given directions as to the treatment to be resorted to, and immediately after complications arose. The edema of the legs grew so intense that the patient, who had been lying on a reclining chair in a hall, was transferred to a bed, and placed flat on his back. The strain on the legs being thus reduced, aided, perhaps, by bandages, the edema of the legs disappeared. The matter which produced the system was not entirely eliminated from the system through the kidneys. Like a bottle on its side, the fluid, as suggested in the Post, penetrated the abdomen. Then, instead of concentrating the heart and producing death, it found its way into the lungs, producing congestion and cough. The congestion, and the cough increased, and caused the relapse of Sunday. When Dr. Lincoln came, his keen insight disclosed the difficulty and suggested relief. While endeavoring what had been done, he had no hesitation in changing the treatment. He relieved the pressure on the lungs the General was hoarse up in bed to carry off the water which had congested the lungs, and cathartics were administered. This treatment has been followed with a measure of success, but no great encouragement is now held out by anyone.

Opinion of Dr. Pepper.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Dr. William Pepper, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, returned to the city this afternoon from his visit to Washington, where he was called in consultation by the physicians attending General Sheridan. Dr. Pepper expresses a somewhat hopeful view of General Sheridan's condition, and says that although desperately ill there may be a chance of recovery. When seen this afternoon Dr. Pepper said: "I left General Sheridan at half past 8 this morning and the bulletin issued at that hour exactly states his condition. The attack of heart failure which he had yesterday afternoon was apparently the worst he has had yet. On this and several other occasions he has been resuscitated, rallied only by the vigorous and determined efforts of his medical attendants. The entire course of treatment appears to me to have been most judicious and to have been carried out with a rare degree of devotion and efficiency. The efforts of the physicians have been seconded by the splendid pluck and endurance of the General. This is a feature of the case. On the whole, his condition is a desperately ill one, but not hopeless. The attack has been precipitated by his over-exertion during his recent tour to the West, when, in discharge of his duty in inspecting posts, he utterly exhausted himself by hard work during the day and by traveling at night. Still, we must hold out some hope that if these dreadful spells of heart failure can be averted, his nervous system and heart may gradually gain tone and pull him through."

Dr. Pepper, when seen, said that he had had no falling during the day, nor had there been any return of the symptoms indicating more immediate danger. "Dr. O'Reilly," he said, "told me that the Doctor," shows that General Sheridan's recuperative powers are not exhausted, and therefore, if no fresh attack of heart failure occurs, his vitality and endurance will pull him through. Owing to a complication of very bad heart action, with very serious congestion and edema of the lungs, it is impossible to say at what hour these things will be relieved. These alarming symptoms. These have been held in check solely by powerful remedies and toil. Fortunately, these remedies are acting very kindly, his hope in the case is that the ability to keep up his nerve power and heart action, in this way, for some days longer, until the tendency to attacks of heart failure has passed over."

PROMOTION FOR SHERIDAN.